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TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES
FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE
SUBJECT: CHINA
RE: CHINA
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CHINA-RECEIVED

UNION IT BELIEVES THAT THE CHINESE
BELIEVE THE CHINESE
THEIR LEADER
THE CHINESE
STANDING COMMITTEE
COUNCIL TO THE
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BOLSHEVIST REVOLUTION
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FORM 4-62 FS-412(H)

I. 6 Nov 73 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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PEOPLE'S DAILY ON SUPERPOWERS' RACE FOR NUCLEAR SUPERIORITY

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 5 Nov 73 B

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 6 November article by (Hsiang Ming): "To Prevent Nuclear War or To Contend for Nuclear Superiority?"]

[Text] In June this year, Brezhnev went to the United States and signed a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the prevention of nuclear war. Since then, Soviet leaders have been lauding this agreement to the skies by putting into motion all their propaganda machinery. They are bragging that the agreement is conducive to basically preventing the outbreak of a nuclear war, and that it represents the zenith of the Soviet revisionist foreign policy of peace.

Recently, the Soviet foreign minister again bragged about this agreement by saying that it has spurred forward a great improvement in the international atmosphere. He even went so far as to ask other countries to accept the principles defined in the Soviet-U.S. agreement. Thus being the case, it is deemed necessary to study and comment on it.

The prevention of a nuclear war means precisely the prevention of a war with atomic bombs used as weapons. The first genuinely effective step toward this goal can be made only if the nuclear powers commit themselves to the obligation that at no time and under no circumstances will they be the first to use nuclear weapons. There are eight articles in the agreement on the prevention of nuclear war. However, no article stipulates that the Soviet Union and the United States will not use nuclear weapons. Historical experience tells us that obligations can be abandoned and that agreements can be torn to pieces. However, if the agreement itself contains some empty talk and specifies no clearcut commitments, doesn't it mean that such an agreement has no binding force whatsoever?

Another marvellous thing about the agreement is that it does nothing whatsoever to even disturb a single "hair" of the nuclear weapons of the two superpowers. The Soviet Union and the United States are still free to continue to produce nuclear weapons or any kind of weapons. They are free to transport and store nuclear weapons.

Sure enough, before the ink on the agreement was dry, the Soviet Union stepped up underground nuclear testing and worked desperately to trial-produce guided missiles with multiple warheads and to expand its nuclear arms. Unwilling to show weakness, the United States declared that it will respond with a new round in the nuclear weapons race. Hence, although the agreement on the prevention of nuclear war has been signed, the competition between the Soviet Union and the United States to achieve nuclear superiority has become more fierce than ever, and thus the threat of a nuclear war has increased rather than decreased.

Under these circumstances, it is nothing but empty talk to boast about the complete prevention of an outbreak of nuclear war. What is worthy of note is that the agreement stipulates that if at any time relations between the parties or between either party and other countries appears to involve the risk of a nuclear conflict, or if relations between countries not party to this agreement appear to involve the risk of a nuclear war, the United States and the Soviet Union shall immediately enter into urgent consultations. This is tantamount to declaring that they want to manage all the affairs of the world. This also shows that the contention between the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--has spread throughout the world. Sure enough, when the new war in the Middle East broke out, the Soviet Union and the United States immediately entered into urgent consultations, sparing no efforts to bring the situation into the sphere of their control.

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Seizing the opportunity of supervising the cease-fire, the Soviet revisionists, with an eye to gaining an advantage, attempted to directly send troops to the Middle East, hoping to secure greater control. The other superpower, finding the situation unfavorable, ordered all U.S. forces throughout the world on alert in an effort to prevent the Soviet Union from acting at will.

Thus it can be seen that in today's world events may not develop as the superpowers wish. Once a difficulty arises, even consultations cannot conceal the essence of the contention between the two superpowers. The U.S. Government is comparatively frank in its appraisal of the agreement on the prevention of nuclear war. Its appraisal is worth reading. The U.S. Government declared that this agreement does not add any new, concrete obligations to the United States. The United States also assured the NATO countries that the concept of a nuclear threat is still valid and that the use of nuclear weapons cannot be ruled out in order to prevent attacks by other countries with superior conventional forces, and so on and so forth. These remarks appear quite different when contrasted with the Soviet revisionist statements lauding the agreement.

In addition to boasting about the prevention of nuclear war, this agreement also puts forward a signboard advertising the nonuse of force by saying that each party shall not threaten the use of force or use force against the other party, its allies, and other countries except under conditions that might possibly threaten international peace and security. However, conditions that can be considered as threatening international peace and security may be interpreted however one wishes. For example, 5 years ago when the Soviet revisionists used brutal force in Czechoslovakia, were they not bragging that they did it out of concern for peace and the destiny of Europe? Anyone can juggle, but each has his own special skill. The aggressors use this kind of special skill to explain the use of force in carrying out encroachment as a contribution to the cause of peace. In such a case, what can you do about it?

High-sounding agreements on nuclear disarmament signed by the Soviet Union and the United States are numerous. However, the nuclear weapons race has taken a giant step forward every time an agreement has been concocted. In 1963 in Moscow they dished up the treaty on the partial prohibition of nuclear weapons; yet for the past 10 years the United States and the Soviet Union have conducted over 400 underground nuclear tests. For the past 10 years the number of Soviet intercontinental guided missiles has rapidly increased by more than 14 times. In 1968 a treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons was concluded; yet the Soviet Union and the United States as usual locked horns in competing for superiority in nuclear weapons and their delivery systems. The number of Soviet guided-missile submarines has increased from 7 in 1968 to 39 in 1972. The so-called protocol signed in 1972 on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons resulted in both sides stepping up tests of various types of new nuclear weapons.

In order to modernize their intercontinental guided missiles, the Soviet revisionists are making desperate efforts to conduct tests of new intercontinental ballistic guided missiles of various types that can be launched on land and from underwater, particularly guided missiles with multiple warheads. In June this year, shortly after the Soviet Union and the United States concocted an agreement on the prevention of nuclear war, the Soviet revisionists again sounded off on their achievements in testing guided missiles with multiple warheads even before the voices praising this agreement faded away. This irritated the Americans. U.S. Government officials immediately let it be known that consideration was being given to building a type of larger and more powerful new intercontinental ballistic guided missiles to compete with the Soviet Union.

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From the "peak of peaceful diplomacy" advertised by the Soviet revisionists, people can clearly see that the two superpowers are engaged in a race for nuclear superiority round after round. This has added a little smell of gunpowder to the situation of relaxing tensions the Soviet revisionists have been harping on so painstakingly.

It is not too difficult to ascertain as true or false the Soviet revisionists' boasting about their peace program and contributions to peace by showing off this empty piece of paper--the agreement on the prevention of nuclear war. One concrete step taken is far better than a heap of empty programs. Soviet revisionist gentlemen: If you love peace so much and want to prevent nuclear war so much, why don't you sincerely take a little action so that everyone can see? For the time being, let us not talk about the fundamental question of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. Why up to now do you still dare not accept the responsibility that under no circumstances you will be the first to use nuclear weapons? Why do you not accept clearcut responsibility in relation to the Latin American nuclear free zone? Why don't you withdraw your nuclear armed forces from abroad and dismantle your nuclear bases overseas? If you cannot do one or two minimal things contributing to the improvement of the international situation, then no matter how many agreements you may sign or how much you boast, you cannot win the people's confidence in the end.

PEKING ARTICLE STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF WORLD DISORDER

Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 3 Nov 73 B

[Article by (Chang Hai-fa), construction worker and deputy secretary of the party committee of Peking Municipal Construction Engineering Bureau: "The Great Disorder on the Earth Is A Good Thing"]

[Text] The world is now going through a process of great turbulence, great division and great realignment. The struggles between oppression and anti-oppression, between aggression and antiaggression, between hegemony and anti-hegemony, and between revolution and anti-revolution are continuing without a halt and rising one after another in every corner of the world. As pointed out in the political report to the 10th Party Congress, the present international situation is characterized by great disorder on the earth.

Chairman Mao says: "There is nothing that does not contain contradiction; without contradiction nothing would exist." At present, we are still in the age of imperialism and proletarian revolution. The four great basic contradictions existing in the present world--particularly the contradiction between imperialism and colonialism on one hand and the oppressed nations and people on the other hand and the contradiction among imperialist countries, especially that between the superpowers--are becoming more acute and violent.

Today, in their contention for world hegemony, the two superpowers--U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism--are subjecting other countries to their aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying. Soviet revisionism in particular is bluffing and deceiving others everywhere and desperately seeking outward expansion. The two superpowers are acting so recklessly and unreasonably that the oppressed people and nations are forced to rebel. They are rising to resist, struggle and seize arms to fight bravely. Therefore, we can say that the U.S.-Soviet contention for hegemony is the cause of world turbulence. Countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution. This is the main trend in this great disorder.

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When the resistance and struggle of the oppressed nations and people are met with ruthless suppression by imperialism and reactionaries, the people will inevitably shed blood and give up their lives, and the revolution will sometimes be subjected to temporary frustrations. However, the more frenziedly the reactionaries persecute the people, the more will their wolfish faces be exposed and the better the people will see and the quicker will they awaken. The awareness of the masses of the people will be further and quickly raised, especially in the age of great disorder.

Internally, Soviet revisionism has restored capitalism and forced a fascist dictatorship. Externally, it has invaded and occupied Czechoslovakia, sent troops into the People's Republic of Mongolia, dismembered Pakistan, and carried out subversive activities in many Asian and African countries. This series of evil and foul deeds has further exposed its ugly features as the new tsar and its reactionary social-imperialist nature to Soviet people and the people of all countries throughout the world.

The great disorder on the earth is a kind of release for the people of all countries over the world. It invariably involves the broad masses in the great torrent of struggle, and the masses of people brave the storm and face the world in it. Through practical struggle, they will temper their tenacious will, enrich their experience in struggle, and strengthen their revolutionary force, thus enabling them to win final victory over the enemy.

The great disorder on the earth always throws the enemies into confusion. With the vigorous development of the national liberation movement, with the surge of the raging torrent of the struggle waged by the Third World against the hegemonism and power politics of the superpowers, and with the rising storm of revolutionary struggle of people in all countries, imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries are suffering one frustration after another. Imperialism is in a continuous decline, the revisionist clique is beset with difficulties, and reactionaries in all countries are disintegration. The small and medium-sized countries are uniting on an unprecedented scale, and the struggle against the hegemonism of the superpowers is developing vigorously. This has caused disorder to the two hegemonic powers, the United States and the USSR.

In the final analysis, the struggles of the people of the three Indochinese countries, the struggles of the Palestinian and other Arab people against aggression by Israeli Zionism, the Latin American people's struggles for maintaining 200-nautical-mile territorial waters, and the struggles of Asian, African and Latin American peoples to win and defend national independence have created confusion in the old order and rule of the enemies and disorders in the old world of imperialism, revisionism and reactionaries.

Great storms and torrents are nothing to fear. Human society has developed amid great storms and torrents. Great disorder will continue. It will surely help the international situation develop further in the direction favorably to the people and cause the wheels of history to turn forward swiftly. All the filth belonging to the old world will surely be washed away in the great disorder.

PEKING RECEPTION MARKS SOVIET OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Peking NCHA in English 1505 GMT 5 Nov 73 B

[Text] Peking, November 5, 1973 (HSINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association gave a film reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 56th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution of the Soviet Union.